Germany's town halfhe German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

It's true. In Goethe's Frankfurt there is the old Town Hall, dating from the 15th and 16th centuries. But there is also the modern "technical" Town Hall, rather like the Astro-Houston Center in downtown Houston. And there's another in Bonn, resembling a white mountain

peak, ultramodern, like Mont Blanc on the Rhine. But the historic old town halls still predominate in Germany. Have you seen the delightful half-timbered building in Alsfeld, dating from 1512? Bernkastel town hall on the Moselle? The Renaissance one in Lindau on

Lake Constance? Or perhants one built in 1484 for the city oldfashioned toyshop? Youst try it sometime for a change. trip to Germany's town halls

of Michelstadt in the Odenwar Widdle East war tautens
which looks like a Gothic doi: Middle East war tautens big power nerves

> s coincidence would have it, the A latest round of fighting in the Midde East began as the UN General Assembly was being convened.

Countries from all over the world, the get powers and the less powerful, met in New York for what must surely have speared to be an ideal opportunity for

But do the great powers really want to their utmost to end hostilities? At esent it looks more as though they puld prefer to look on while marshall-

When crises occur in oil-rich regions United States starts to show sympof unease that could lead to panic

There is talk of low reserves, spiralling

IN THIS ISSUE

Berlin rallway workers' stoppage shows up strange anomaly in

Mixed feelings about job creation schemes as memployment rises

Cost, energy, health, boost the comeback of two wheelers

Beckenbauer leaves US on the crast of a championship wave

blockade the Strait of Hormuz.

There are fears it will be even longer before the US embassy hostages are released. The prevailing mood ranges from nervous to tension-laden.

President Carter has stressed US neutrality in the fighting between Iran and Iraq. So, for its part, has the Soviet

America is keeping a low initial profile yet also keeping an eye on its opposite number in Moscow. But behind the scenes the military build-up is under

The United States already has 31 warships in the region. A further aircraft carrier and accompanying craft are heading to the area from Kenya. Phantom icts are on standby in Egypt.

The Soviet Union has a comparable array of military hardware at the ready, but for the time being it, too, is neutral. Yet for all its neutrality, the Soviet

Union is somewhat pro-lraq. There are no signs that it is calling a halt to arms supplies to Baghdad or exerting diplomatic pressure on Iraq.

Moscow has a friendship treaty with Baghdad. Is the Kremlin keen to teach Khomeini-style Islam a lesson?

Pentagon experts do not set great store by the fighting strength of the Iranian army but reckon the more powerful Iranian navy ought to be able to close the Strait of Hormuz, which would deal a potentially mortal blow to the West's oil supplies.

The Carter Doctrine that the Persian Gulf is an area of vital interest to the United States would then have to come



Seeing nothing, hearing nothing, knowing nothing.

(Cartoon: Horst Haltzinger/Nordwest Zeltung)

into force, with increasing pressure on the President to send the troops in and reopen the Strait.

The possibilities of escalation are alarming but it would be wrong to turn a blind eye to them. Much will depend on talks between Herr Genscher and Mr Gromyko and, more particularly, between Mr Muskie and Mr Gromyko.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, who delivered an aggressive, unconciliatory speech to the General Assembly, ignored the war. This would seem to indicate that the Kremlin has yet to reach a final decision on its point of view.

Mr Gromyko could learn much from the US viewpoint in New York, which is hat the world may be doomed if fighting in the Persian Gulf gets out of hand. Hans-Joachim Nimtz

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 25 September 1980)

Genscher slates Soviet arms proposal

Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher became the first Nato spokesman to point out at the UN the drawback to Mr. Gromyko's seemingly generous offer to freeze armaments at the level of 1 January 1981.

The fundamental prerequisite, balance of power, did not exist, he said, and it was the Soviet Union that was engaged in an arms build-up out of all proportion, especially in Europe.

It remains to be seen what substance will remain of the Soviet Foreign Minister's surprisingly caustic comments and what was merely said for theatrical ef-

He and US Secretary of State Edmund Muskie were due to resume disarmament talks shortly, and a European disarmament conference had already cast its shadow even though a deadline had not yet been set.

Herr Genscher pointed out that more was needed than a complex estimate of reciprocal destructive capacity. Confidence-building measures also mattered.

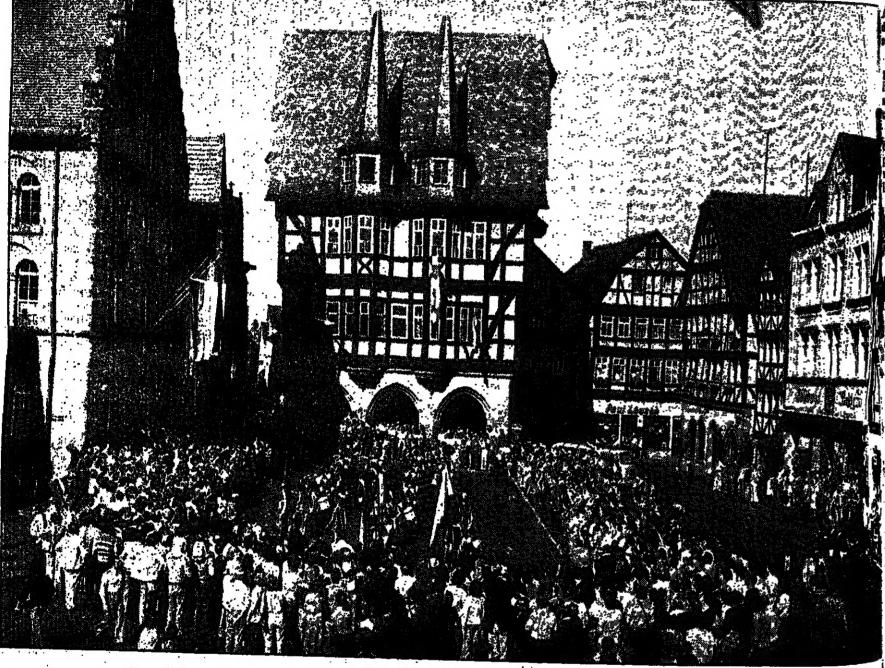
Confidence, he said, was indivisible. which was a point that deserved to find a permanent place in political vocabu-

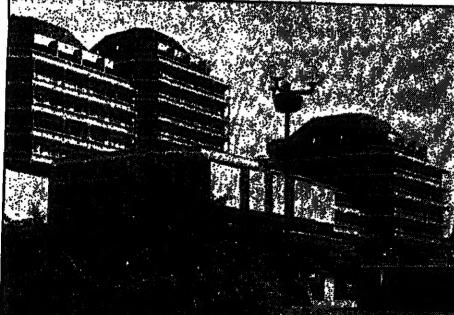
will be unable to disregard if indeed it takes disarmament seriously.

It is an apparent anachronism (but only seemingly so) for disarmament to be discussed at the UN while countries are at war again in the Middle East.

The countries concerned are, after all. using arms and armament supplied by the superpowers, So arms limitation must also mean limiting the export of

(Kölner Stedt-Anzeiger, 25 September 1980)





DEUTSCHE ZENTH sign from East Berlin.

onn and East Berlin are still keen to Dtalk - that is the only message that on be drawn from the meeting in New York of Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the GDR's Oskar

Since Herr Fischer would not overstep the brief given him by East German leader Erich Honecker, the intra-German incounter in New York must be read as

Herr Genscher significantly announced beforehand that he would not, to the point of self-abnegation, be dis-

New York meeting shows Bonn, East Berlin keen to talk

cussing bilateral issues, merely multilate-

intra-German aspect of his talks with Herr Fischer, but experience shows that

even though intra-German negotiations may officially be held by other politicians or envoys.

GDR opposite number cannot fail to have been of use in one way or another. While his encounter with Herr Fis-

cher may prove to have an indirect hearing on practical politics, the wider-ranging talks with Nato Foreign Ministers accomplished more specific results.

Agreement was reached in New York, for instance, that there would be no

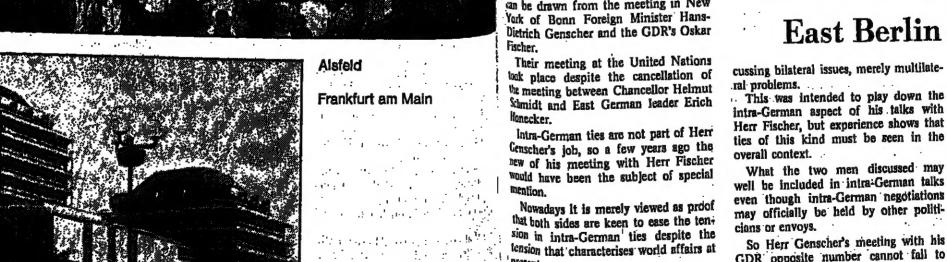
point in the Helsinki review conference, scheduled to begin in Madrid on 11 November, unless the Soviet Union agreed to confidence-building measures before-

A European disarmament conference held in the wake of the Helsinki agreement could only be considered if the East bloc were prepared to include the whole of European Russia, from the Bai tic to the Urals, as the conference's terms of reference.

So Herr Genscher had no shortage of topics with which to play in his address to the General Assembly and subsequent meeting with Mr Gromyko, his Soviet

Mr Gromyko's speech to the UN had already conveyed some idea of the Soviet attitude, including a proposal for freezing military blocs that certainly came as Bodo Schulte

(Nordwest Zeitung, 24 September 1980)



Carter about-turn lifts hopes for disarmament talks

There is a reasonable prospect of a fresh start to disarmament talks belween the two superpowers.

Most of the ties between Washington ens Moscow are iced up, but now President Carter has decided to make an exception of disarmament.

Nine months after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan this key sector of East-West ties has been freed from the shackles of Mr Carter's post-invasion policy leitmotif of punishing and isolating the Soviet Union.

The first move in this fresh start to disarmament was the meeting on 25 September in New York between US Secretary of State Muskle and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko at which Mr. Muskie proposed that talks on reducing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe begin on 13 October in Geneva.

But the Carter administration regarded this as no more than the first step. It has lately gone to great lengths to per-

Military clout 'vital to detente pursuit'

Detente is one thing, arms and arms limitation another. It is still more than clear that responsible Western politicians cannot afford to engage in the

one while neglecting the other.
In other words, the West can only pursue a policy of detente towards the Soviet (and do so with impunity) provided corresponding military strength is

The West's nuclear potential in Europe is not only still well below that of the Soviet Union; it is lagging ever further behind, according to the Internatiohal Institute of Strategic Studies, Lon-

Even the Nato decision to station Cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Western Europe from 1983 on will not forestall a shift in the balance of power to the West's detriment for several years.

This quantitative consideration is by no means alone in giving cause for alarm; so does the qualitative improvement in Soviet weaponry.

It has at least been recognised as such, as greater defence endeavours by both Bonn and Whitehall Indicate. But security can only be bought at a very

To an increasing extent only larger countries in Westorn Europe can afford to pay it, whoreas smaller Nato allies, such as Belgium or Denmark, are no longer in a position to maintain a classic defence potential consisting of an army, navy and air force.

This heightens the importance of a suggestion by General von Bauthe man who invented the Bundeswehr's concept of Innere Führung, or inner leadership.

His proposal was a division of labour between Nato countries in Europe with more or less similar financial clout at their

in the long term this idea may prove far from unrealistic, unless, that is, arms limitation talks achieve substantial success within a relatively short period.

Helge Ehler (Dremer Nachrichten, 18 September 1980)



suade the US Senate to ratify Salt 2 and: thereby pave the way for Salt 3 talks.

Defence Secretary Harold Brown says talks must get under way by next spring at the latest, otherwise disarmament might sustain lasting damage.

Both he and Mr Muskie are strongly. in favour of continued priority for disarmament talks despite satbacks since the invasion of Afghanistan.

It must have required some courage by Mr Carter to suggest a time and a place for talks on medium-range missiles in Europe and to try and reactivate. the strategic arms limitation debate.

Both he and Mr Reagan are basing the foreign policy part of their presidential campaign package on boosting US military strength to restore the strategic superiority over the Soviet Union to which the United States has traditionally laid claim.

President Carter has certainly kept up the pace, first by launching the MX mobile ICBM programme, then by revising US nuclear strategy to include the possibility of geographically limited nuclear warfare.

This was followed by consideration of developing a new strategic bomber and by an extremely expensive US defence budget allocation.

Mr Carter is not prepared to take lying down Mr Reagan's vote-pulling accusation that under his presidency US defence potential has disintegrated.

But he has resisted the temptation to take a leaf out of Mr Reagan's book and scrap the policy of arms limitation, of which Salt is a key feature.

Even when he withdraw the Salt 2 agreement from the Senate, to which it had been submitted for ratification, he dld not do so primarily to punish the Russians for the invasion of Afghanistan they had just launched.

The withdrawal was more of a rescue bid. President Carter wanted to forestall Senate rejection of Salt 2, which seemed a foregone conclusion last spring.

After the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, the Americans shelved ties with the Kremlin for a token two months before returning to business as usual. This time Mr Carter has chosen to take a little longer.

Since early summer he has refrained from further intensification of his policy of punishing and isolating the Soviet

In doing so he may well have acted on the counsels of caution by French President Giscard d'Estaing and German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

entirely, it still applies in trade with Moscow and to technological transfer.

The French and Germans may recently have negotiated contracts to supply the Soviet Union with enormous industrial plant complexes but as yet any such deal would be out of the question in the United States,

At a time when the danger of a fresh lap in an unchecked arms race seems imininent President Carter's concern is to ensure for disarmament talks their erstwhile priority.

aside his original hopes of obliging the Soviet Union to make at least a partial withdrawal from Afghanistan.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

This he had hoped to accomplish by virtue of a combination of punishment. international isolation and marking time

As Europe had feated from the start. this policy proved a failure, which is why Mr Carter is running a high personal risk in revamping disarmament policy at this stage of his re-election campalan, artistic to the tracket

Even so, it represents a mere tactical about-turn, not a fundamental change of mind on matters of principle. Besides, he can be sure of Western European backing on this point.

Mr Brezhnev's about-turn has been much more far-reaching if his position in October last year is compared with where he stood this summer.

Before and after the December 1979 twofold Nato decision in Brussels (to modernise medium-range nuclear missile potential in Europe while offering to negotiate with Moscow on the issue) the Soviet Union refused to consider talks of any kind until the West withdrew its missile plans.

Not until February did Mr Groniyko first backpedal on this strict precondi-

French back

unified

Germany - poll

A majority of French people favour free elections and reunification of

Germany, according to a poll published

by Le Quotidien, the Paris daily, as part

German election campaign.

its advance coverage of the West

Flity-four per cent were in favour.

whereas 26 per cent were against a

united Germany. A further majority (42

to 36 per cent) felt it would be only na-

tural for Germany, like France, to have

The 1,000 Frenchmen polled last

month by Institut Public S.A. did not

feel there was much to choose between

Twenty seven per cent in each case

felt the Christian or Social Democrats

respectively were better qualified; to

Thirty-six per cent either took kindly

to Franz Josef Strauss or held him in

high repute, whereas 46 per cent were

Soviet Union, Herr Strauss would be the

better partner, or so 35 per cent thought; yet 28 per cent preferred Herr

Solumidt even in this eventuality. In the wake of events in Poland 40

per cent felt the policy of an opening to the East needed calling into question. Thirty-two per cent did not.

Views also differed (35 per cent for

37 per cent against) as to whether recent

meetings between M. Giscard d'Estaling

and Mr Brezhney and Herr Schmidt and

fited detentes until inside constant not

the Soviet leader had in any way bene-

impressed by Helmut Schmidt.

promote Franco-German cooperation.

political parties in the Bonn Bundesiag.

its own independent nuclear deterrent.

tion. The Nato secision, he satisfactor of suspends INTRA-GERMAN AFFAIRS

When Chancellor Schmids Schmids Schmids Schmids Schmids Street Stree

The strike of West Berlin's rail

with Mr Brezhnev in Moscow as Berlin railway workers' stoppage shows

The current Kremlin line in formal agreement on limitation dium-range nuclear missile come into force until Salt 2 has

What is more, America's beams that anomalies are the norm in submarined based in Europe) are Even now, 35 years after war's end, included in the agenda.

For the time being the Rusingance, Britain, USA and the Soviet not unduly interested in including nion is the very foundation of Berlin's British or French nuclear detanguatence. er in the agreement or the Wahr Without this authority, which was re-

This, they feel, can safely be in over Agreement, the city would hardly later found of strategic arms for the managed to survive because of its talks.

Moseow clearly does not properly As a result, the Allies have been pre-balance its medium-range many med to put up with the anachronisms destruction potential of which where than endanger the city because symbolised by a current total of it my sweeping change would have had 20 rockets and 60 Backfire bombai in consequences.

lely against the 572 US mediane One of these anachronisms is Berlin's missiles carmarked for deploymental system.

When the victorious powers agreed in The West's contribution to the bit 2 August 1945 Potsdam Agreement envisaged by the Kremlin will height the rail system should be adminis-US bombers based in Britain, the artist centrally for the whole of Germa-of the US sixth Fleet stational in the Soviet Union (only a few days Mediterranean and the Poseiden minister) conferred this function on the on board US nuclear submarise dea Butsche Reichsbahn for the whole of to SHAPE but already listed in the leftin.

Continued on page 4 Mwork for Berlin.

of the fence again.

yet have run its full course.

very effective or fairly effective a

only 20 per cent rating them ell none too effective or ineffective.

German state very (19 per cent) artic

(56 per cent) democratic. Nine per felt it was not very democratic and if

cent rated it not in the least democra

The German Tribu

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH. 23 Schoele Manburg 78, Tel.: 22 85, 1, Telex: 02-14733,

All wildes which the Berman Triested horses

Advertising rates and No. 13 - 17 . Annual subscription DM 35.

Seventy-five per cent rated the

West Berlin's striking railway work-ers have not achieved their aim. They either overestimated their strength or failed to see that their action was interfering with East-West policy. Most of the activists have been fired The Western Allies accepted this be-

The Americans are reluciant to formany would one day be reunited and but no-one can expect the talks by the wanted to have a uniform transport

Nothing has changed, and the Berlin Four out of 10 Frenchmen fat all system remains a uniquely curious Germans resembled them most but structure.

tal outlook. Only 26 per cent fet t The Deutsche Reichsbahn, which East Italians came closer to them with the Germany took over after 1949, is re-Spaniards and the British rating a me sponsible for the entire freight and pas-7 and 8 per cent respectively. senger traffic between Berlin and the Fifty-five per cent felt Franco-Ger Federal Republic of Germany. It is also reconciliation was signed, sealed and responsible for the Berlin city transit

livered and a mere 21 per cent fait wem, the S-Bahn. two might one day be on opposite the But the GDR has only operating fishts in West Berlin - and hence also Thirty-eight per cent felt the Genz an operating onus.

Wirtschaftswunder, or post-war too The Allies have reserved for themmic miracle, was over and done to wheathe final authority. while 32 per cent suspected it might. The present headquarters of the

Reichsbahn are in East Berlin, Its West Fifty-eight per cent felt anti-lens Bellin staff are almost entirely West measures in West Germany were at Berliners. But they are subject to GDR

labour laws. In other words, all disputes are handled by East Berlin courts.

up strange anomaly in divided city

The Reichsbahn management recognises only the East German Free Trade, Union (FDBG) as a collective bargaining

Yet all concerned have fared reasonably well with this weird structure for more than 35 years. Small wonder, then, that they want to continue with the same setup. As a result, the West Berlin railroad workers' strike was doomed to failure from the very beginning.

Though public sympathy has been with them, they have been unable to find anybody to negotiate with because the whole issue is so hot that nobody wants to touch it. It is politics that has isolated the workers.

For one thing, the GDR would not permit itself to be pressured into anything, no matter how justified the ma-

terial and social demands of the workers. So far as the West Berlin strikers are concerned, this would be particularly risky because any giving in to them would cause considerable unrest among the East German Reichsbahn staff. The events in Poland have made it almost mandatory for the Reichsbahn management to stay tough and leave the strikers

high and dry. The strikers' demand that the West Berlin Senate negotiate with the Allies and take over the Reichsbahn operation in West Berlin was unrealistic from the very beginning.

Only the Allies could do something about it, but they have always excluded the S-Bahn issue from all Four Power negotiations on the grounds that it is, in any case, insoluble.

The Reichsbahn issue is one of those unsolved items that characterise the sta-

According to the Four Power Agreement, this status may not be changed unilaterally. And at present nobody neither the Allies nor the GDR nor Bonn nor the Berlin Senate - has the least interest in discussing this delicate

It is, however, known that the GDR would like to get rid of its S-Bahn which has been running at a deficit and has been the source of a great many

It is quite possible that Bonn and GDR representatives will start secret talks in an effort to arrive at some ar-

In a few months, when the emotions have simmered down, it could well be possible to find a mutually satisfactory solution which would have to be approved by the Allies.

The West Berlin Reichsbahn workers (whose industrial action had but one aim: lo improve their working conditions) might well have to pay dearly for their political naiveté. They will come out of it empty-handed and will probably lose their jobs to boot.

This is what happens to those who disregard the legal and political realities Volker Skieska

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 24 September 1980)

Strikers action conflicted with policies of both East, West

The rest are left to get the S-Bahn and freight lines going again. Any disruption of the transit traffic is

undesirable. Bonn and East Berlin, the Western Allies and the Soviets, agree that in today's unsettled world Berlin must be kept out of trouble. The delicate balance that has resulted from many treaties must be maintained.

The GDR therefore hesitated to get tough with the strikers, whom it called "terrorists". When it finally did so on the sixth day of the strike its railroad police did not go beyond the confines of Reichsbahn territory in West Berlin and the limits set by the Western Allies.

The East German policemen used axes and dogs to clear the strikers out of the traffic control buildings. As ordered by the Western Allies some time ago, they were unarmed except for trunch-

Western authorities, on the other hand, made a point of not lending mate-

rial support to the strikers. In fact, the Senate even undermined the strikers' blockade of the transit passenger traffic by busing the passengers to their desti-

The trade unions have restricted themselves to verbal support. But there are those who say that the whole thing was cooked up on the periphery of the West German Railroad Workers' Union congress in West Berlin recently.

In fact, it is rumoured that the initiators of the strike had hoped that the action would spread to the GDR and cause a situation similar to that in Po-

If this is true, the executive boards of Western trade unions should look into the matter. This line of thought not only shows ignorance regarding conditions in the GDR but could also prove very dangerous.

Any comparison of the Berlin strikers with those in Gdansk is lopsided - and most West Berliners realised this from the very beginning. Though the West Berlin public show-

ed understanding for the strikers' wage demands, the West Berlin Reichsbalin workers did not enjoy the same public sympathy as their opposite numbers in

After all, they are free to work for any West Berlin company, and when they took their jobs with the Reichsbalm they knew what to expect. It was and is no secret that there are neither free traunions nor collective bargaining in

Those West Berliners who joined the Reichsbahn in spite of this mostly had ideological reasons. Many of them aremembers of the West Berlin branch of the East German Communist Party or belong to other leftist groups.

None of the West Berlin strikers had fear for their freedom as did those in Gdansk. All they put on the line was their jobs, with which they were dissatisfied anyway.

Those who have been fired will draw unemployment benefits in West Berlin although, their social, security payments went to the GDR. And those who are qualified will soon find a job in the

In a couple of days things will be back to normal. The S-Bahn, dilapidated as it is, will be running again as a burthe West Berlin Senate is not propared to bear.

! But the recent events have boisteled. the protagonists of mass transport as opposed to individual transport in West Berlin. dang personal and a second a second and a second

Although the city transit system is well developed, they support the GDR demand that the West Berlin Senate help rehabilitate the S. Bahn system But nobody says who is to foot the DM2bn billy wis no grains of Liscotte Müller (Hannoversche Aligemeine, 24 September, 1950)

Bundestag group goes to East Berlin meeting

As everwhelming majority at the inter-(Branist Nachrichton, 23 Sopleme !!! ational Parliamentary Union's East Wiln conference condemned Soviet Intervention in Afghanistan. Delegates from more than 80 countries voted by a margin of 680 to 181 against delating a asolution on detente. So despite at-minute East bloc bid the IPU called for an immediate withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan to allow people Printed by Druck- und Verlagehaus Friedick Park Bremari-Buirteninsi. Olehbuted in the USA Dr MALLINGS, Inc. 540 West 24th Street, New York, Ed. there to decide their future free from external influence,

A Bundestag delegation has been laking part in an East Berlin conpublished in recognition with the adjoint and recognition with the adjoint and read to the federal Replace of the federal Replace of the recognition was abridged nor adjoint provided the translation of the THIBUNE "also "published during a ticles selected from German periodical translations of the translation of the erence - for the first time eyer. As an added piquancy, the delegation is headed by West Berlin MP Franz Amrehn (CDU) who was Willy Brandt's deputy during his time as mayor of West Ber-

to do with contacts, between the GDR's People's Chamber and the Bundestag.

Though the IPU has no legislative

nown, it is almost 100 years old. It was founded in Paris in 1888 as an

sent an address in which he pointed to the dangers of the arms race.
The East Berlin meeting will snyway

Instead, the East Berlin Palace of the Republic was the venue for the 67th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU).

powers, its meeting carries weight. Although the IPU is not very well known, it is almost 100 years old.

international association of MPs aimed at maintaining personal contact and so helping peacefully to settle international

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim

have plenty on its agenda considering the conflicts over Afghanistan, the Israell-Palestinian problem and the Teheran hostage affair.

The entry of the German delegation of 19 into the People's Chamber, where 1,000 delegates from 87 countries had assembled, did not go off without a hitch: the Chamber's president, Sindermann, objected to Amreha's participation on the grounds that he was a West

The GDR thus made use of every onportunity to stress west be status and isolate it even in this "mini Erich Honecker, the sponsor of the

meeting, spoke of detents and deplored the growing international tension. But détente should also mean that the

GDR and its big Moscow brother finally stop their Berlin pinpricks and permit the Western part of the city the peace the Four Power Agreement guarantees. But this is not one of the issues on the Fritz Lucke agenda.

(Nordwest Zeitung, 17 September 1980)

Lawyers seek reinforced rights for foreigners



R arely has a German Lawyers' Conference dealt with a topic precisely when that topic was hitting the headlines. This year was an exception. The lawyers' discussions of the Aliens' Law came at a time of intense debate on Germany' attitudes to foreigners.

Hostility towards foreigners is increasingly dangerously in this country and the problem of political asylum is often no more than a pretext for the airing of deep-seated resentments.

The lawyers' proposals for solving the integration and asylum problems make a refreshing change from the current wave of xenophobia.

Instead of backing the harsher measures many people are calling for, the lawyers criticised the state for failings in the past. They urged the state to press forward with integration and thus ensure that the guests who wanted to spend longer periods or even the rest of their life in West Germany could become co-

The lawyers proposed that the longer foreigners stayed here the greater their rights should be. This would give foreigners here many years the same basic constitutional rights as Germans.

Specifically this means not only a reduction of the possibilities of deportation but also a liberalisation of work permit granting procedures and of the possibility of self-employed activity.

The lawyers also propose stronger legal safeguards for the wives and children of foreign workers who have established themselves in West Germany.

The lawyers also want to see more done to improve the education and vocational training of foreign children and youngsters and to ensure they have the same rights say their German peers,

P

Nothing could underline more clearly that the slogan "Germany is not a country for immigrants" no longer holds --now that so many guest workers have been allowed into the country for economic reasons.

These demands are not at all new. The lawyers gathered in Berlin stressed that their demands squared fully with the requirements of the constitution. But they certainly do not fit into the

general political mood of the country at the moment. Maybe the lawyers could be accused of naivety or of making their proposals at the worst possible time.

However, this objection will hardly bother the lawyers - their function is not to pursue short-sighted practical policies but to give politicians food for thought - even if the politicians sometimes find this unpalatable.

The Lawyers' Conference also discussed the political rights of foreigners. However, the lawyers were cautious about whether foreigners should be given the active or passive right to vote - at least in local council elections. Lawyers do not seem to be too happy about these proposals.

They said that although were no constitutional objections to foreigners having the right to vote in local elections, there was nothing in the constitution which said they had to be granted this right.

Because of the differences of opinion, they recommended that there should be a clarification of the issue in the Basic Law. In other words, the Lawyers' Conference recommended a conditional

This makes one wonder why another conference working party recommended a greater say for foreigners at local council level. But the only way they can got this greater say is via the vote.

erman lawyers want the mandatory

Ilfe imprisonment sentence for

It would mean that, in certain circum-

stances, convicted murderers would not

The proposals were made at the Ger-

There are many people in West Ger-

many who still have not got over the

Throughout the world, executions

seem to be the order of the day. The

abolition of the death penalty.

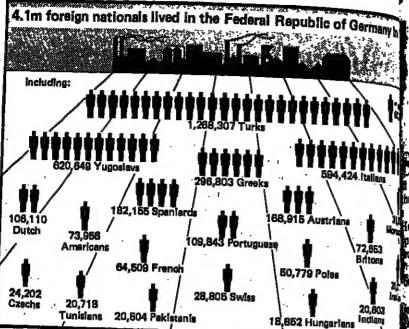
hangman has his hands full.

be sentenced to life imprisonment.

man Lawyers' Conference in Berlin.

murder to be changed.

violent discussion.



On the question of the right to asylym the conference took the same line as leading politicians. There was general and unsentimental agreement in Berlin that the influx of non-genuine applicants for political asylum can only be stopped by speeding up recognition procedures and administrative court procedures.

This is why they want to give the relevant powers greater scope to deal summarily with clearly bogus applications. In such cases, the possibilities which now exist of prolonging the case would be reduced to nil.

The lawyers believe, for example, that it would be the refusal of a work permit for the first year after the submission of an application would be a legitimate way of deterring bogus applicants. By this means it, is hoped that the situation in

West Germany will soon be see prob that in Austria, where applicantly the prospects are not good. Quite lum have to spend only two many part from the fact that there will be internment camps. internment camps.

market, the slight economic downturn is With rare exceptions, this is her also likely to boost jobless figures.

it takes to reach a decision on his Unemployment this year has averaged.

wound 800,000. Next year it is unlikely To sum up it can be said that to be less than one million. Lawyers' Conference adopted 1; Solutions are expensive and difficult, grammatic approach to the problem the one hand the minister will have the foreigners already living has to do something - with one million approach to the problem of new C memployed he will have to give an imcants for political asylum, on the conssion of tireless industry, even if this hand, was more pragmatic, whieves nothing. On the other hand he

The Lawyers' Conference prograil not be able to repeat what he did thus made a refreshing change from his year, spending DM500m. of those who, because of the prest. Why not? The money simply is not sperate situation, want to show there. right to political asylum guarante Rainer la the Chancellor's Office and the minis-

(Suddoutsche Zeitung, 19 Septembe : hits will have to scrape together DM 1.9 Change in life imprisonment

laws recommended

Judges find it increasingly diffical: stances if he acted out of passion.

The lawyer's dissatisfaction will the

There is much talk in this count about sentencing — unlike in the countries where punishments include the death penalty are imposed with inhibition. German lawyers have emptically rejected the notion of the pure mary trial. Things are different where, The distinction is significant. Gilnter Tillige

(Frankfurter Neus Presse, 12 September

Mixed feelings about job creation schemes, as unemployment rises

employment cannot be maintained though they and the local councils conits current level this year because cerned do not say no when offered it. here is not enough money.

In the remaining months of this year

And things will remain just as gloomy

Ehrenberg has said that new econo-

my-boosting programmes will soon be

necessary. Such programmes would con-

tain money for special employment-

bosting measures - money not avail-

Herr Ehrenberg could then create new

Heinz Kluncker's ÖTV (Transport

and Public Service Workers) is annoyed

about job creation schemes which, it

says, benefit mainly the local authorities.

the towns and local councils take on the

unemployed - and their wage costs are

often covered 100 per cent and more

by the Bonn government and the em-

The employers are equally disgruntled,

instead of taking on permanent staff,

able from the normal ministry budget.

billion to finance the budget.

neri year.

are distinctly cool.

ployment offices.

The schemes do not permanently im-Last year Bonn Minister of Labour prove the employment situation, runs leibert Ehrenberg spent DM500m on pecial programmes for regions with the lorst unemployment problems.

This sum was almost doubled by varitheir argument. There is no "carry-over"

This criticism is harsh - but not unfounded. Close study of the DM500m at labour offices. programme started by the government in the summer of 1979 — to which the If the coalition is re-elected, Herr Eh-

centers could well find himself still as employment offices added another DM430m - shows that no spectacular fonted with one of his most serious uccesses have been achieved. It is only fair to add here though that

the final success of the job creation programmes will only be able to be judged next year, when the various emloyment subsidies expire.

The first main feature of the programme was to improve the qualification of workers in companies adapting and switching production. This was something new - though pedants might

They think that far too much money is object that in-company retraining can be maintained being numbed into these schemes, even done without special programmes done without special programmes — though then the subsidies would be somewhat smaller.

The basic idea sounds plausible enough. Instead of waiting until someone is sacked before retraining him, you train him on the job as soon as his job is threatened

Those gaining skilled worker qualifications earn for their company 90 per cent of their wage costs; otherwise they only get 80 per cent.

There seem to have been some carryover effects here, but they were probably none too great. Even the National Federation of Employers' Associations concedes that the generous rise of the subsidies induced many companies to put many a planned rationalisation measure

On the whole, the general effect was "not bad."

About DM400m has been assigned to further in-service training schemes. A

large part of this money may make the later payment of umemployment benefit superfluous and will thus have been well

And the remainder will have been nothing but public subsidising of company restructuring which is taking place

every day and everywhere. The second main feature of the Ehrenberg programme was a total flop. The 'reintegration of the unskilled and the long-term unemployed" has had little resonance and possibly even less success. The employment offices have simply

sent the companies too few candidates - although unskilled and long-term unemployed take up a great deal of place in their files. The reasons for this are well known to all concerned: undoubtedly there is a considerable number of underqualified

people and many who have been out of work for a long time through no fault of On the other hand there are those that can simple be described as the dregs of the labout market, who would

run a mile at Olympic pace to avoid even the whiff of a job. Employment policies should not address themselves to these people. Rather

they are cases for the social worker. Improvement of social work is preci-

Continued on page 7

metal workers' union, IG Metall, believe that strikes do more harm than good in the long run. Sixty-four per cent of all metal industry workers agree that strikes and lockouts are a legitimate part of free collec-

orty-six per cent of members of the

tive bargaining. These are two of the findings of a poll commissioned by Gesamtmetall, the employers' association of the metal-

working industry. The poll, conducted by the Munich research institute, Infratest, found that workers in the industry, half of whom belong to IG Metall, clearly approve of the union.

A total of 71 per cent of those polled approved of the union, in varying degrees involving a sliding scale of points. iobs. However, both unions and employers

Even 60 per cent of the non-union workers polled said their sympathies were with the union.

About 19 per cent of members did not like the union.

The employers' association view: "On the whole, the IG Metall enjoys a very high standing among metal workers, but it is not without competition. Even more workers - 73 per cent - had positive attitudes towards their own management."

Poll finds out what the workers think

Only 16 per cent of all workers and 17 per cent of ordinary union members thought there was complete identity of interests between the unions and the workers; 83 per cent of all workers and 81 per cent of union members, excluding officials, said that there were at least on occasions differences between their interests and those of the trade unions.

The distance from the trade unions is therefore clear, despite general sympathy. Even 75 per cent of union officials said that the IG Metall occasionally pursued interests which did not square with those of the workers.

This applied also to the work of union shop stewards; 49 per cent of workers were convinced that the shop stewards often represented special union interests. And 46 per cent of ordinary union members agreed.

IG Metall probably only has unqualified support from workers in matters such as wage negotiations, job gua-

rantees, further education and in-service training and the improvement of terms and conditions.

Support for union advocacy of the shorter working week is more muted. Here one in five members advises caution on the future. Support for union general social policies is minimal. Only 16 per cent of IG Metall members support investment controls and the corresponding figure for shop stewards is only 30 per cent.

At its trade union congress in Berlin IG Metall called for a ban on lockouts. which would give them superiority in

This is not supported by metal workers, 64 per cent of whom agree that strikes and lockouts are part of free collective bargaining.

This is a view shared by 62 per cent of ordinary union members and only 33 per cent of trade union officials.

Most workers and 46 per cent of trade union members believe that in the long run strikes do more harm than good. Only 39 per cent of those asked concluded from the fact of a lockout that employers were hostile to workers, 59 per cent disagreed.

(Handelsblatt, 22 September 1980)

Disarmament prospects

Continued from page 2

gress without horse-trading of some

What matters is that the two superpowers are keen to negotiate separately Eurostrategic weapons so as to ensure that agreement of any kind is reached and that the United States does so in close collaboration with its allies.

Nine months after the invasion of Afghanistan, which was a severe setback to East-West ties, there is now a possibility of approximating the balance of power in Europe at the conference table.

The outcome of these talks might partially, or even entirely, relieve the imperative in the nuclear era. West of the need to embark on the nuclear arms modernisation programme. ..

visit to Moscow at the time the chose to make it, this prospect might well not have been there for the asking.

will naturally depend to no small extent on the outcome of the US Presidential

At least for the time being Mr Reagan advocates an approach entirely different from President Carter's.

But US experts and Western European governments are confident no US President be it Jimmy Carter or Ronald Reagan, can ignore the disarmament

Kurt Becker

News of executions in Iran have, unfortunately, almost become routine. When an opposition leader in South Korea was sentenced to death, the whole world protested.

Throughout the world, it is judges who decide have to decide about life. guilt and atonement. Some of these They are bound to cause, at the least, judges are under political pressure. And others are granted the freedom to determine the punishment themselves.

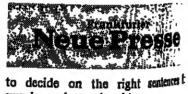
In this confused world of legal concepts the German Lawyers' Conference has made a remarkable move.

If this revolutionary proposal were to find it way into the penal code, it could give rise to controversy such as has not been seen since the abolition of the death penalty.

The Berlin resolution by the lawyers is still overshadowed by the general election campaign. But no doubt some electioneer will hit on the bright idea of hammering the lawyer's proposal. And this is precisely why a warning seems appropriate.

The first point is that few countries in the world can afford to hold such a discussion about liberalisation of the penal code.

Critics of the lawyers' proposals will no doubt argue that it will remove a deterrent. Prospective murderers will no longer need to fear spending the rest of their life behind bars. However, judges have often complained that under the (Die Zeit, 26 September 1980) present system it is extremely difficult



murder and manslaughter.

pass sentence where criteria and I intention, malice and cruelty can't crease the sentence and a murden get the benefit of mitigating out

judgement of capital crimes is juit Often, an expert opinion decides her to the crime is regarded as 185 or manslaughter.

Loosening the chains on the may make it seem as if murdents reckon with clemency. But this perficial view. Quite apart from the lat that a "life" sentence is never for

Even though there is no Builting majority for the reform of the code in the judging of death and p slaughter, the Lawyers' Conference at least made a thought-provoking

broadcasts. The Deutsche Welle, which began its programme service in 1953 followed the tradition of the World Radio Service. Its transmissions in German and thirty-three foreign languages

This year shortwave radio in Germany **Deutsche Welle** celebrates its fiftieth anniversary. On 26 August 1929 ZEESEN shortwave station began regular transmissions. Together with the DEUTSCHLAND-SENDER It broadcast a selection of German broadcasting companies' programmes. That was the beginning of German shortwave and external YEARS SHORTWAVE RADIO IN GERMANY

are intended to give listeners abroad a picture of life in Germany. Tape recorded programmes produced by the Radio Transcription Service complement the direct transmissions.

Programme brochures are available free of charge on request.

Deutsche Welle P.O.Box 100 444 5000 Köln 1 Federal Republic of Germany

FINANCE

Bundesbank keeps hand on the tiller through open-market means

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE



The Bundesbank has been using Li various instrument open to it on the open market to control the nation's

These instruments have the advantage of being extremely flexible, but they also prevent other parties involved from having a clear view of the behaviour of the market place.

Under the Bundesbank's current policy, any excesses by the financial markets are nipped in the bud.

This means that the Bundesbank does not give untimely economic signals but it also means that stock exchange and foreign exchange dealers must act blindfold. People who have no exact data at their fingertips have no choice but to act by guess and by God. It remains for the Bundesbank to prove that this is a desirable effect of its policy.

Open market operations of the Bundesbank since the middle of this year add up to billions. And this is likely to cause unrest on the markets. But what is more interesting is not the gross addition but the ultimate balance sheet.

And here is how it works: when the Bundesbank wants to control the money supply it avails itself of a range of instruments at its disposal. It can lower or increase the minimum reserve (the amount of money banks must keep on interest-free deposit with the Bundesbank) or it can vary the borrowing capacity of the banks by means of banker's acceptances.

But these instruments are of a rather spectacular nature and the public usually views them as a signal for a change in credit policy.

. As a result, the Bundesbank likes an open-market policy. It buys or sells securities or foreign exchange - frequently only for a specific period. If it buys them for a few weeks only, it takes' end of August and was replaced by an them on as "boarders" so to speak. Hence the term "boarding deals" in the securities sector.

If the same thing is done with foreign exchange, the Bundesbank exchanges the foreign currency for domestic money. This is known as a "swap deal".

The Bundesbank opted for a stepped open-market policy when it turned out that the banks were forces to make use of Lombard loans. This involves virtually unlimited line of credit in which the banks deposit securities as a collateral - a practice which has long been a thorn in the flesh of the Bundesbank because such deals are very difficult to regulate.

Be this as it may, such Lombard loans should be replaced by providing the banks with liquidity or, when necessary, cutting back on liquidity temporarily.

Foreign exchange swaps have been a subject of public discussion for some weeks. But recently attention was focussed on a securities boarding deal involving DM 3.8 bn which expired at the

urrency reforms like those that de-

stroyed the nation's savings after the

end of both world wars will not be re-

peated in this country - at least, not as

long as an independent Bundesbank

keeps its eye on our money.

tingency if they want to survive.

knows who started the ball rolling.

was a Swiss information service.

even bigger deal of this nature (DM 5.4

At the end of August, when the banks had to redeem these securities and pay the Bundesbank, the central bankers lowered the minimum reserve to approximately that extent to perpetuate the monetary shot in the arm.

It is impossible to say to what extent the market has been affected in net terms because at the same time some foreign exchange swap deals also fell due.

A normal swap deal means that the Bundesbank buys foreign exchange with the understanding between the two parties that the currency will be bought back on a certain date.

Thus the banks receive money to start with but have to return it on due date. This rarely affects the minimum reserve because the banks obtain the dollars they have to turn over to the Bundesbank through follow-up swap deals. This is likely to have cost 8.6. to 8.7 per cent per annum in the past few months. Last month, DM 1.5 bn in swap deals

fell due, followed by another BUSINESS bn. In the course of the month,

DM 2 bn to DM 2.5 bn could fall Cost, energy, health, boost the Depending on whether the bank considers the future on the market has problems or not it further awap deals. comeback of two-wheelers

One thing has, however, Such swap deals are sultable in! term monetary steering while a boarding can only be used effect first two days of the 14th Inter-the central bank wants to informal Bloyle and Motorcycle Show in entire market.

How long will the central bustry, buoyed by rising sales, has entire market.

How long will the central battary, buoyed by rising sales, has tinue to steer its present complete. Above all, the bloycle has seen an is marked by adequate liquidity a recedented comeback which has tion in giving signals?

This will largely depend on the profity to devote a four-day eign trade position. In fact, a preselum to it.

nary decision has already bear The unusually wide gap temp type sales in the first six month of discount and the Lomban six this year rose by nearly 30 per cent been reduced from 2 to 15 per the same period in 1979. points by lowering the Lomban and 92,000 new motorcycles of over leaving the discount made and 92,000 new motorcycles of over leaving the discount made and 92,000 new motorcycles of over leaving the discount made and 92,000 new motorcycles of over leaving the discount made and 92,000 new motorcycles of over leaving the discount made and 92,000 new motorcycles of over leaving the discount made and 92,000 new motorcycles of over leaving the discount made and 92,000 new motorcycles of over leaving the discount made and 92,000 new motorcycles of over leaving the discount made and 92,000 new motorcycles of over leaving the discount made and provide the same period in 1979.

leaving the discount rate as is. See were licensed in the first six. This is a moderate signal withouth, a 25 per cent increase over last have an immediate effect on theme.

These are two of the figures which il-Should further adjustment known the boom that was built up in the Bundesbank would again a wheel transport over the past few avail itself of its open materings.

But our amazingly resilient entered. Families make leisurely trips to and the balance of payments of the countryside, complete with picnic for the gentleness of a ham attribute, overtaken by leather-clad hotthe big brass drum. Otto School

confluctor Allgeneous

rodders on their four-stroke motorbikes. Sales of all types of motorcycles went up only 2.6 per cent in the first six months. But this figure is deceptive because it reflects the drop in sales for the smaller mopeds and similar vehicles due to uncertainty about driving licence regulations and the compulsory wearing of crash helmets.

But motorbikes of more than 50cc were best sellers: The first six months of this year saw the licensing of 92,000 new motorbikes in this category - up 25 per cent on the same period last year and almost as much as in the whole of

It is therefore not surprising that this year's Cologne show will attract more visitors than any of its predecessors.

services or environment would only be filled when the money was available -and the money was not available.

Now it is there. The question is whether these jobs should be paid for partly out of Bonn government money and partly out of national insurance contributions. If health insurance contributions were used to buy weapons for the Bundeswehr, this would hardly be a

The Ministry of Labour argues that new jobs have been created after all. But they cannot guarantee the permanence of these jobs. No one knows how these jobs are going to be financed in 1981 if the shower of gold from Bonn or the employment offices should suddenly Dieter Piel

(Die Zeit, 19 September 1980)

four-digit deutschemark figure. But there is also another

of this boom? For one thing, there is health kick. And is there a better way of showing one is young and dynamic than astride a powerful motorbike? apart from ulterior motives, two wheelers are simply fun - and to most

this is reason enough to join the growing fraternity. Energy consciousness has also had its effect. Bicycling requires no fuel at all and motorbikes are much more economical than cars.

Moreover, a lot of people have money to spare which they would like to put into something special.

Bicycles and motorbikes can be displayed publicly while expensive furniture and hifi equipment can only be admired by friends.

This general trend has changed the face of the cycle market. The collapsible bicycle, once praised as the ultimate synthesis of motorised and non-motorised transport because it stows easily in the boot of a car, is passé.

Its only advantage, i. e. its collapsibility, far from outweighs the many disadvantages. Besides, the cheap bicycle is no longer a seller. The scene is dominated by the ultra-lightweight sport and racing varieties with a wide range of gears and costing not less than a

towards the maximum of comfort. Those who do not want to have their bones shaken out because the extremely hard tyres of the racing machines go for the gemütlich touring bike with its comfort-

Family vehicle: this three-wheeler is designed to take a ful

lant: The average buyer is happy to pay between DM400 and DM500 for these blkes and is quite prepared to keep the pursestrings open for a few extras.

The bicycle is no longer the poor man's transport. In fact, it has become an alternative lifestyle vehicle with all the ideology that goes with it.

The smaller motorbikes (up to 50cc) must also provide quality to find buyers. Cheap models don't sell, nor do those that try to present a front of luxury without keeping this promise.

Most of these low-co vehicles are driven by juveniles between 15 and 18 and paid for by the parents.

German-made in upper price range

Those who like to buy German have to pay more. Manufacturers here specialise in the upper price range vehicles. trusting in the quality consciousness of teenagers and their tenacity in nagging the parents.

There is a change of trend concerning small motorbikes. The present bicycle with an auxiliary motor will give way as at the beginning of next year to the newly defined light motorbike which will be less noisy and not so easily souped up.

Horsepower obsession is an important motivating force in buyers of motorbikes: but the insurance premiums are acting as a brake here. As a result, only 18 per cent of the newly licenced motorbikes in the first six months of this year had engines of more than 750cc.

Though most motorbike fans dream of these heavy machines, they ultimately settle for the low insurance premium range of up to 27hp which can be bought for between DM4.000 and DM6,000. These motorbikes dominate the market where they have cornered a 40 per cent share.

Japanese makes account for 85 per ent of German sales because Japanese makers have cleverly flooded the market with a wide range to suit all tastes.

So called enduro bikes and soft choppers of the American tyle Baryrider variety now account for incred than one-third of sales and are still advanc-

If it were not for long delivery times, spare part shortages and shoddy servicing, the motorbike sky would be unclouded.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitun

The currency becomes a campaign issue

There is also no indication of a politiform a suitable instrument of governconstellation in Bonn that could ment policy. change this: all democratic parties must

It is regrettable that certain Opposition do their utmost to prevent such a conpoliticians were unable to resist the temptation to seize upon the issue. It is also regrettable that the CDU/

And in fact all parties have promised the electorate exactly that. Yet the CSU platform contains certain phrases deutschemark has become an issue in which operate with currency reforms. the election campaign — and nobody In fact, level-headed Opposition politiclans would probably be delighted if

Finance Minister Hans Matthofer says they could somehow make the whole thing unsaid. North Rhine-Westphalia's Prime Min-But unfortunately, there it is in black ister Johannes Rau (also SPD) made a and white. At least, Franz Josef Strauss remark during a State Assembly debate tried to make amends by saying in a TV on the subject that created the impres-

wake up one day to find that tel: schemarks are only worh fix bout this aspect of the programme, never said this and this is cetary bout this aspect of the programme.

More jobs have been reported and more my view."

Even so, there was an exchapt by the special s

Nobody will contradict him ther.
But the whole thing is indically. This demand is unsurprising. It has the nervousness in the government we been known that jobs in the social reason probably lies in the fact that.

this year to DM 27 bn in 1981. Moreover, Herr Matthöfer has 15 Vembers of the European patent Or-

said how he intends to make was

should the economic decline yenues will drop still further. same time, there will be clamped to be more government spending to be economy. And this means more than Austria and Liechtenstein. vernment borrowing.

vernment borrowing.

The Bundesbank has already beind Monaco are still to ratify the agree-asked to take its foot off the inhibition. Other countries are likely to join brake. This means that the public of the years to come, feel the inflation pinich even more. Some 12,500 applications have been it is the Opposition's right to point relved aince the office started acceptates dangers and their causes. But a registrations on 1 June 1978, should stop talking of a currency release to 1980 and their number has now (Kieler Naphrichten, 15 Septembar to 350).

According to the medium is to back glass colossus to DM226bn (5.5 per cent) next year.

To finance this, Bonn will have is crease its borrowing from DM 2/18 spatents are valid in 11 European counties.

Unemployment

of the third main feature is all about,

sofficial title being "Improvement of

wil services and social infrastructure."

silation are West Germany, Great high, France, Italy, The Netherlands,



Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Swe-

Denmark Greece Ireland, Norway

The European patent gives across-border protection

1,420; 470 in Munich, 830 in The Hague and 120 in Berlin.

After completion of the development phase in a few years' time, the staff will increase to 2,000, 1,000 in Munich. Many of these will be recruited from national patent offices which already

of 1977, which proves that the European division of labour functions well,

tageous to those inventors who want sihad to file a separate application in the local language with every national patent office. To make matters worse, the criteria for granting a patent widely from

A Europatent requires only one registration in one of the three official EEC languages (German, French, English).

they are automatically valid for three countries for an average fee of DM5,000 which means a saving in the end. Most applications so far have come

come from non-Buropean countries, The European Patent Office is not financed by the taxpayer but is self-

(five to ten years) will the participating countries lend financial assistance in the form of low-interest loans. But these will smount to only DM4.6m of the total 1980 budget of DM156.4m

Ighting inflation with the aim of removing uncertainties in the

removed and cartels to be broken up, Gatt says that the present adjustment problems can only be solved by stepped-

up investments. The non-oil exporting developing countries, which have to cope with enormous balance of payments problems, must at the same time try to reduce their external debts and increase domestic capital — an almost impossible undertaking. But only thus can they improve

their export potential. The industrial nations, on the other hand, whose balance of payments prob- cent; last December over the same lems are not that grave, must step up investments to adapt to rising oil prices and to create jobs in those sectors of industry where productivity is particular. The volume of world trade (in dollars)

Gatt views current developments with

Gatt plea to step up investment

sion that he considered a currency re-

As opposed to the time immediately after the first oil shock, the present slowdown in economic growth is not due to cutbacks in investment but to the reticence of the private consumer.

World production in 1979 rose by four per cent over 1978. But ur ment in the industrial countries also began rising at the end of last year.

The inflation rate is also beginning to gallop again. Consumer goods prices in the industrial countries rose by 11 per month in 1978 - the highest rate since 1974. By May 1980, the inflation rate was up to 12.5 per cent.

rose by 25 per cent to more than 1,600 bn in 1979, compared with 16 per cent in 1978.

The first six months of this year showd a rise of 30 per cent, mainly due to steep price increases.

In real terms (adjusted for inflation) Gatt estimates last year's increase in world trade at about six per cent.

The explanation given for the steeper rise of trade over productivity is the stagnation of agricultural production in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and some developing countries.

World trade in manufactured goods rose 5.5 per cent, roughly the same as

The growth in the volume of world trade diminished in the first six months. of this year to about four to five per

The balance of payments surplus of the Opec countries, which amounted to 5bn dollars in 1978, is likely to rise to .115 billion this year,

During the same period the industrial nations' surplus of 30.3 bn turned hito's' deficit of 60bn. Hans-J. Mahnke

(Die Weit, 17 September 1980)

arguments of the Opposition (if The European patent Office, which they did not use the term "cureat! The European patent Office, which they did not use the term "cureat! The European patent Office, which they did not use the term "cureat!" The European patent Office, which they did not use the term "cureat!" The European patent Office, which they did not use the term "cureat!" The European patent Office, which they did not use the term "cureat!" The European patent Office, which they did not use the term "cureat!" The European patent Office, which they did not use the term "cureat!" The European patent Office, which they did not use the term "cureat!" The European patent Office, which they did not use the term "cureat!" The European patent Office, which they did not use the term "cureat!" The European patent Office, which they did not use the term "cureat!" The European patent Office, which they did not use the term "cureat!" The European patent Office, which they did not use the term "cureat!" The European patent Office, which they did not use the term "cureat!" The European patent Office is the t broadcast: "I don't speak of a currency reform; and I don't say that we will State indebtedness has reached at Munich, has become a symproportions as to dangerously and but of West European cooperation.

According

Should the pessimists prover

The European Patent Office employs

have much less work than before. The German Patent Office had 32 per cent fewer foreign applications in the first half of 1980 than in the first half

The Europatent is particularly advanmultaneous protection in several European countries. In former years, they country to country.

Though European patents cost more,

from West Germany (30.8 per cent) and the USA (24.6 per cent). About one-third of the applications

supporting through its fees. Only during the development stage

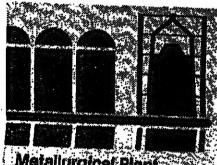
(Handelsblatt, 18 September 1980)

securities with the intention of keeping

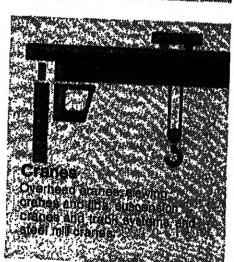
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investment climate is one of the appeals by the Secretariat of Gatt in its annual The Geneva-based organisation also calls for protectionist measures to be

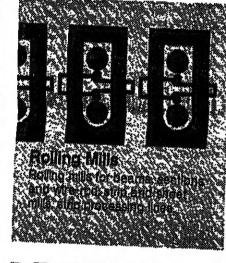
Machinery, Plants and Systems

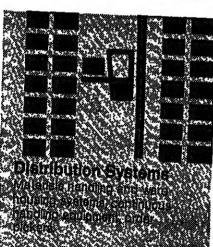


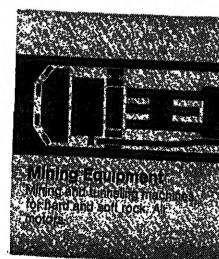
Metallurgical Plant

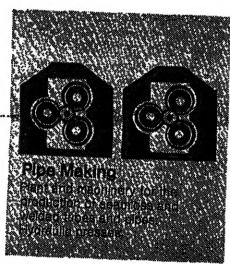


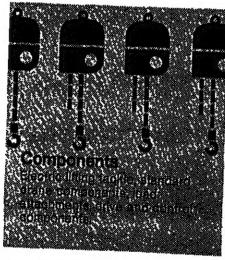


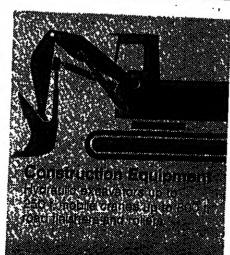


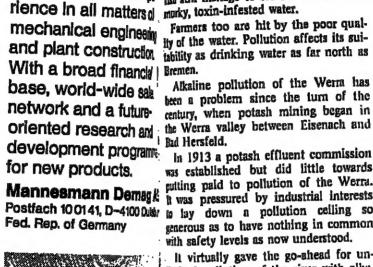


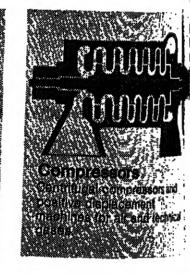


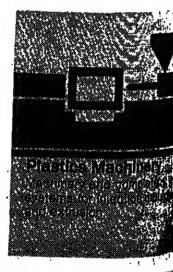














rr he Werra is one of the most polluted rivers in Germany.

It is heavily laden with industrial effgent; alkaline pollution has killed virbelly all animal life; for years swimmiatio it has been out of the question.

Experts feel that all they can do is reelser the biological demise of the Wer-

It runs 293km (183 miles) from the forest-clad hills of Thuringia, GDR, to Hannoversch-Münden, near Kassel.

There it joins with the Fulda to become the Weser, which flows north to Bremen, Bremerhaven and the North Alkaline effluent has destroyed vir-

Mannesmann Demag hally all animal life in the Werra. Only Your partner with experimental manage to survive in the river's

mechanical engineem Farmers too are hit by the poor qual-and plant constant it of the water. Pollution affects its suiand plant construction tability as drinking water as far north as

base, world-wide sale Alkaline pollution of the Wern has been a problem since the turn of the network and a future century, when potash mining began in oriented research and the Werra valley between Eisenach and Bad Hersfeld.

was established but did little towards Mannesmann Demag & putting paid to pollution of the Werra.
Postfach 100141 Demag & It was pressured by industrial interests Postfach 10 01 41, D-4100 Duly to lay down a pollution ceiling so generous as to have nothing in common with safety levels as now understood.

It virtually gave the go-shead for unlimited pollution of the river with alkaline effluent by ruling that downstream from the mining region cloride polluion must not exceed 2,500 milligrams

The upper limit for tapwater currently

THE ENVIRONMENT

Industrial effluent kills off life in river

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

laid down by the World Health Organisation is 200 milligrams.

In 1947 the potash effluent commission ruled that GDR mines were entitled to pump 61.89 per cent of the pre-war pollution ceiling into the Werra, leaving works in Hesse the remaining margin of 38.11 per cent of 2,500 milligrams.

GDR delegates have not attended meetings of the commission since 1951. but for years the agreement continued to

Then, in 1968, hydrologists noticed that pollution readings in Hesse were suddenly way above previous levels. In 1976, for instance, alkaline pollution in the Werra averaged five times the agreed celling and at times reached a count 15 times higher.

In the West potash manufacturers, having been saddled since 1947 with a smaller share of the pollution level permitted, began to pump their effluent into porous subterranean rock forma-

The GDR abandoned this practice and pumpedwaste wholesale into the Werra, it is presumed in the West to have done so because potash waste began to resurface elsewhere, polluting ground water and triggering earth movements.

West German tirms have undeniably been somewhat unscrupulous in their

pollution of Hesse waterways, but in the Werra's case the GDR bears most of the

Ninety per cent of alkaline solution in the river downstream from the potash mining centres hails from the GDR, which nonetheless accuses the Federal Republic of reciprocal pollution, as it

Even though the underground potash waste shafts in the GDR have not been in use for over 10 years the East German authorities claim there has been difficulty in maintaining the quality of household water supplies in Eisenach.

The collapse of a shaft has also been attributed to potash effluent pumped underground in the West. An extensive survey to clarify matters where this claim was concerned has failed to come up with conclusive findings.

There were fresh hopes of agreement when Bonn and East Berlin signed the 1972 Basic Treaty on intra-German ties, by the terms of which both undertook to collaborate on environmental protection "to forestall danger or damage to the other side."

The first round of talks began on 29 November 1973, but the GDR refused to allend further environmental talks after the Federal Environment Agency was set up in West Berlin.

Not until April 1980 were environ-

mental issues restored to the agenda, but in all probability it will be some time before detailed negotiations get under

Four issues hold pride of place at the

preparatory talks begun in September:

• What proportion of pollution can be attributed to each side?

Does subterranean waste disposal

cause damage on the other side? What seismological repercussions does blasting have, given that it is indispensable in potash mining?

• How is mining to be arranged in the immediate border area?

A fifth issue is also at stake, but cannot be dealt with until the others have been settled. If the Werra is to be spared further pollution and subterranean disposal is ruled out for geological reasons what is to be done with the efflu-

There is only one solution so far envisaged: a pipeline from the Werra to the North Sea. Potash manufacturers would have to collect their waste and pump it north along the pipeline.

The expense would be prodigious, up to an estimated DM2bn. It remains to be seen whether the GDR would be prepared to collaborate on such a costly

What is clear, however, is that the Federal Republic cannot solve the problem without the GDR's cooperation. So not only environmental awareness and economic common sense but also good neighbourliness is required.

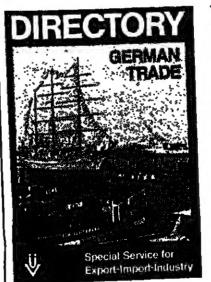
The atmosphere at the first round of preparatory talks in East Berlin showed that hopes of a settlement have not yet been sunk without trace.

Helmut Lölhöffel (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 22 September 1980)

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W OUR WORLD

Team probes influences behind African clay architecture

Cholars from the Frankfurt Frobenius Institute are studying the architecture and forms of settlement in the West African states of Niger, Mali and Upper Volta.

The project, with DM455,000 from the Volkswagen Foundation, is analysing major single buildings and different types of farms.

Traditionally, most of these buildings have been made of clay. But because of the short life expectancy of the material, general cultural change and foreign influence, West African clay architecture is seriously throatened.

The study looks at the specific social conditions that have given rise to different forms of clay architecture.

The clay architecture of the region is one of the most important and at the same time least known examples of African clay architecture. This architecture is still alive and widespread, but its future is uncertain.

It is a fine example of the creative activity of the African people on a con-tinent otherwise not rich in monumental buildings. It provides vital clues to important cultural-historical questions and connections and it is also the vital expression of African social structures which are today often unjustly underestimated; if not ignored.



Contrast in styles of mud achitectura: a mosque in Mopti, Mali, icoms over more Photos: Stiftung Volkswagenwerk)

The regional clay architecture is an impressive example of the close conneclions between people, environment and cultural development.

It comprises flat savannah with few mountains or forests from which stone or wood for building could be taken. And so inevitably clay is the most important material used in construction. The clay is dug out of the ground, mixed with water and then, after processing, with other materials (straw, clay from termite heaps).

The resulting substance is the basic material for most buildings. The methods of clay construction are manifold, from the simplest method of shaping the still-wet clay to using wooden or metal scaffolding, building with crude clay bricks which, when they are dry, are stuck together using wet clay as

This goes for all forms of clay architecture for farmhouses, barns, walls in the country to middle class dwellings, palaces and mosques in the centre.

Especially striking are the huge mosques with their rectangular minarets in the central west and in the central Sahara and the multi-storey peasant fortresses in nothern Togo and Benin.

'Archaeological desert' risk, says museum chief

West Germany is in danger of be-coming an archaeological desert, according to Professor Hugo Borner, director of the Roman-Germanic Museum

In a lecture, Borger complained that, an early Stone Age settlement and part many Land conservation authorities of the town's mediacyal wall. simply did not have adequate finances to meet their task.

So-called deep-ploughing methods in forestry are also a threat, having destroyed between 10 and 15 per cent of archaeological substance in Lower Saxony. ... could be found.

This is all the more tragic as the excavations in Cologne had shown what modern archaeological methods could achieve.

Since 1971, 28 Important monuments

and relics of former centuries have been discovered during excavations in Cologne, contributing decisively to an understanding of the city's history. Among hese finds were! a Roman brick works,

And it was modern transport needs of all things that favoured this development. The archaeologists went in to areas planned for underground and road development to find and save what

But Borger stressed that if important archaeological material is to be saved, large amounts of money and expensive experts are needed. Fred Hoffmann/dpa (Stutigarter Nachrichten, 11 September 1980)

As the clay is not burnt, it offers little resistance to erosion from the wind and the downpours of the annual rain peri-

Unless they are lived in and renewed every few years these buildings are soon level with the earth from which they are made. The huge walls which surrounded many towns only a generation ago have now all disappeared.

The Frankfurt scientists, led by Elke Haberland, aim to record and analyse the clay buildings in Mali, Upper Volta and parts of Niger, where the most important examples of clay architecture are to be found.

Two aspects here are of enough BOOKS portance: the historical and the property of the property gical. Clay architecture is an inchapter, hitherto unjustly healer.

The social aspect of clay and had hardly been studied at all now. The Frobenius Institute aims also to uncover possible of the turbulent days of the West tions between environment and the Impact of the German Pen Club are over.

Structures and the Impact of the This year's meeting of the club in

Such studies have up to sow the center of the angry to concentrate on unparthing the center of a few years ago which culmitation the contemporary factorist distributed in 50 members leaving this realise taken into account. Slogan at Most of the dissidents were politically and authenticity and authenticity and second the second transfer of the dissidents were politically negritude and authenticity as somervative. bandled about in these contents. The chairman of the club, Walter

The great heritage of Africa a meeting that all that is past. - apart from such familiar comes. The crisis is behind us," says Jens sculpture — are often not only in and it is true that the bickerings and acor simply disregarded but two mony of past years are a thing of the even disdained. A certain model past place it by the progressive is the extent, its demands for adequate reprefactor here. Mosques for example sensation and influence met.

is to popularise and publicise this in farmer tendencies to produce provocaof architecture and not least to re the resolutions and to become political. Africans themselves aware of its in: lens has pursued his policy of hartance in their culture.

Such modern architecture has 12 paid scant attention to one of thes: positive structures in African society family. It was in traditional chy built ings that the African family we be able to live and develop.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 10 September 192

Von Wissmann, traveller-scholar in the great tradition

T he man who produced the first reli-able map of Hadramaut, in Yemon, would have been 85 on 2 September.

Hermann von Wissmann died in Sentember last year in Tübingen. He was a universal scholar, a type which sadly is becoming ever rarer.

He was one of the leading experts on south west China and the south of the Arabian peninsula; he was an orientalist, ethnologist, linguist and historiani and

Von Wissmann's map of the Hadramaut was published by the Royal Geo-graphical Society of London in 1958. It is still more accurate than many asrial maps of the area.

Von Wissmann was also one of the leading German traveller-scholars of this century, carrying on the great traof Niebuhr, Seetzen, von Maltzan, Glaser and Leo Hirsch.

This delight in travel was in von Wissmann's blood. His father was one it's concentrating on the province of the best known African scholars of Yunnan on the border with India. the Wilhelminian era and later became In 1938 the Sino-Japanese was long the first Governor General of German von Wissmann to return to Europe Use East Africa. Von Wissmann was born in "till his retirement he taught as profession the Rhineland but grew up in the and director of the Tübingen University Steiermark, which he regarded as his Geography Department and deputy discovered to the Company of the Comp

After studies in Jena, Glessen and nology. Munich, von Wissmann went on his - One of his main preoccupations first major study tour abroad, with Continued on page 12

Hamburg geoprapher Carl Rathest Yemen.

Imam Jahja, ruler of the remoke to dite state in the south west come of the Arabian peninsula, had invited it two scholars. And so, like Carstes No buhr 150 years before, they tartle from the sultry climate of Hodels the Tihama coast to the Yemenite larids of Sana, Imam Jahia wanted is to help in the excavation of the of the ancient Arab sun goddess & Badan. Archaeological field research

in its early stages at the time.

Von Wissmann turned his to his second main area of geographic specialisation South West China the beginning of the thirties. He took up University of Nanking.

In the six years he was there he was on expeditions to all parts of the com

rector of the Tübingen Institute of Etc.

Respected literary club leaves the turbulent days behind

nections in cultural and economic At this year's meeting of the club in

foo often people do not realism. The chairman of this specifically meant by them, and the general secretary, Martin Gregor-Dellin, showed at this years'

logical trend which aims to $\alpha_{i,j}$ There are, I believe, two main reasons the traditional and the antique r, for this. The left has had, to a large

built in a pseudo-Moroccan style . And so it has not made difficulties iscent of European neo-Gothic, for the chairman's shrewd policies, The Institute plans an exhibited sign on literary aspects. In other words is to popularise and publicies that the Pen Club left has suppressed its

monisation so consistently and convin-Another aim will be to stimulate engly that even those who once regarduse of this native technology impres of him as a representative of the left and thus replace the desolate "more now feel that he represents their inter-African architecture which seem ists. So it was quite natural that the consist largely of corrugated hose meeting unanimously re-elected the enfre club leadership - Jens, Gregor-De-

Suelacusche/citure

Most of the other members of the club executive were also re-elected. There will not be a change in the leadership until the spring of 1982.

Two members of the executive, Thaddaus Troll and Walter Schmieding, have died and were replaced by novelist Christine Brückner and theologian Dorothee Sölle.

Their election means that women are now almost as strongly represented on the executive as men. The other women members are Geno Hartlaub and Inge-

The men on the executive are: Peter Härtling, Bernt Engelmann, Walter Fabian. Johannes Poethen and Gert Kalow.

Given the general harmony and the appreciative mood created by the calming of the atmosphere, it was natural that the meeting would unanimously pass two resolutions.

One deplored a statement by Shadow Chancellor Franz Josef Strauss who, according to a reliable report in the Warttembergische Zeitung, said at an election meeting that it was time to put a stop to the activities of the "pen-push-



DIE GROSSEN

Edited by Dr Ernst Schmacke, a loose-leaf work in two files, currently totalling about 2,000 pp., DM 198, updated rafill pages at present cost 18 Pf. each. Publisher's Order No. 10 600.

The editor of the "Big 500" is head of public relations at Mannesmann Demag AG, a man of industry who here summerises names, data, facts and addresses in an ideal and up-to-the-minute industrial fact-finder.

It lists in precise detail:

- company names/addresses/lines of business/parent company

- world turnover/export percentage/balance sheet total - three-year turnover review of company performance

- payroli/share capital/reserves/property and equipment/holdings/cash in

dividends/profits per share/investments

- industries in which active/plant/holdings overseas membership of supervisory and management boards with blodata and

fields of responsibility Index of companies and individuals

The "Big 500" listings are based mainly on company turnover. All manufacturing, commercial and service companies that publish Independent balance sheets and qualify in turnover terms are included. So are a fair number of companies that were hard on their heels in 1979, Some are sure to be promoted to the ranks of the Big 500 in 1980, The picture of West Germany's leading companies would be incomplete without banks and insurance companies; they are separately listed.

ing criminals" and "microphone agitators." In the context, it was clear that Strauss was referring to Jens.

The Pen Club resolution said: "This is the language of violence and brutal intimidation. Whoever, avoiding rational discussion, threatens people's basic rights, destroys the vital bases of dem-

The second resolution was against increasing hatred of foreigners in West Germany. It recalled the fact that numerous Germans found political asylum in other countries during the years of Nazi rule. It said that the basic right of political asylum should not be diluted in any way.

The meeting went so quickly and smoothly that there was no need for the planned afternoon session. This was bad luck for writer Peter Rühmkorf, who arrived late. In 1967 the Group 47 passed an anti-Springer-resolution calling on writers not to write for the Springer press or have articles published in it.

Rühmkorf felt that not enough notice had been taken of this appeal even though the quality of the Springer press had not since improved - "the journalsm in these papers is an insult to democracy."

Rühmkorf said that German writers today were less protest writers than festschrift writers.

Rühmkorf was able to air his plan and even gather signatures for it the next day but it was not discussed or even passed because the meeting proper had by then ended.

This was a pity, as the discussion might perhaps have given us a deeper insight into the state of consciousness of the Pen Club members present.

The only clue to this was the natural solidarity shown with the chairman who, after his election, declared, clearly referring to the Strauss speech: "You have elected a chairman who is part of the "political underground" and the 'literary subculture."

The main literary topic at the meeting was the literature of exile. A series of well-attended events attempted to bring nearer to the public the literature of exile which has never really made a major impact since 1945 - with some notable exceptions.

Feelings of writers

In exile

... The series opened with an uneven but absorbing evening in which former German writers in exile dexscribed their feelings on Crossing the Border. It continued with a panel discussion in which literary historians and archivists discussed the present state of research into the literature of exile:

And it concluded with an event in honour of Hermann Kesten - honorary president of the German Pen Club - in which contemporary German authors read texts by less well-know writers of exile. The evening became a homage by contemporary writers to the literature of exile;

The opportunities for research into the literature of exile today are unlimited, and funds are not lacking either. Nonetheless, if seems to have remained a domain of a few specialists such as

Hans Albert Wagner. These scholars run the risk of making an ideology of their study of exile literature by making it into a genre of its own and interpreting

it mainly politically.

It was noticeable, at least among the researchers present, that there was a tendency to discuss the subject almost exclusively in political and historiographical terms. Literary and aesthetic criteria did not seem to count for much.

So it was hardly surprising when Marcel Reich Ranicki objected to the study of exile literature from a political or "compassionate" perspective and insisted that literary criteria should be brought into play.H.A. Walter, in his overlong lecture of Das Beil von Wandsbek, a book on Germany written by Amold Zwelg in Palestinian exile, gave an involuntary demonstration of how fruitless a self-satisfied and limited-perspective study, of the image of Germany in exile can be.

It is essential that in future the literature of exile should be regarded not as a special genre but as part of the general study of history and literature

It is difficult to understand why Franz Josef Strauss so successfully halted attempts by his party colleagues Helmut Kohl, Bernhard Vogel and Richard von Weizsäcker to achieve a dialogue with German writers.

SPD leader Willy Brandt, himself a former writer in exile, was given a hearty welcome by the meeting. The subject on the agenda was the problem of the comparative failure in both German states to reintegrate the literature of exile, (Professor Kamnitzer, chairman of the East German Pen Club, was also present). It was a major achievement of the Pen Club to bring this important subject to the attention of the public.

The club's working topic next year in Freiburg next May - is no less fascinating: literature and history.

Kurt Sontheimer (Süddoutsche Zeitung, 22 September 1980)

Black Africa theme of Frankfurt fair

D lack Africa will be the main theme Oof this year's Frankfurt Book Fair, which will again be the biggest ever.

A total of 5,146 publishing houses from 94 countries will be taking part including representation from 31 Black African nations.

South Africa will be represented, although it did not get a special invita-tion. More than 300,000 new books will ne presented.

Hildegard Hamm-Brücher, Minister of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. and the Congolese writer and president of the African Writers' Association. Tchicaya U Tam'si, will speak at the

Among the many special events under the motto Africa Seeking Its Identity are two exhibitions: in the Africana exhibition, 35 countries will present 3,500 books about the Black Continent.

And in the Africa Hall .- number 7present their books under the heading Printed and Published in Africa.

This exhibition will later be shown in Berlin, at Unesco in Paris and then in some African countries. 12 11 12 11 12

.. The fair will also set up a non-profitmaking Third World Agency with its own stand.

Its purpose will be to look after aut-

hors and stimulate ideas for translations.

dpa (Frankfurter Neue Préssq. 11 September 1980)

H ereditary malformation in babies is no more common than at the turn of the century, a congress in Münster

It had been widely thought among the public that the occurrence has become more frequent during the century.

But this was strongly rebutted at the Eighth Congress of the European Society for Teratology.

One hundred and fifty delegates from 16 countries attended.

They were told that the rate in percentage terms of children born with malformations is no higher than at the turn of the century.

The point is that we know much more about hereditary anomalies than did our forebears. In many cases, progress in biochemistry, genetics and pa-



the less conspicuous anomalies.

Since Siamese twins and two-headed babies are as rare today as they were in the past, researchers assume that the lesser anomalies have also not increased

But it was said time and again on the periphery of the conference in Münster

Prevention is ideal, but no longer cheaper than cure

Preventive medicine might be better
The dentists said that they were ponthan cure, but it is by no means cheaper. Rising health costs mean that and paradontosis. hopes held out for prevention have been

Psychologists have provided an explanation of this. They say that nobody can show great interest in the long term asset "health" if he has to put up with temporary discomfort or forgo unhealthy

Moreover, much that goes under the heading "preventive medicine" is no more than early diagnosis - which is not even effective in many cases.

One of the four days of the 6th annual Congress of the International Society for Preventive Medicine in Berlin was devoted to "Preventing the face from aging",

involving plastic surgery.

The chairman of the Congress, Professor Joachim Jabka, a plastic surgeon.

He told the delegates that, unlike cosmetic surgeons, he and his colleagues wanted to preserve the typical features of the patient.

The Berlin specialist related the relatively unknown fact that the cartilege tissue of the nose continues growing until death. As a result, the human nose grows bigger and bigger; in males by about 4mm lengthwise and 3mm in width. The female nose grows by 6 and 3.5mm respectively between the 30th and the 80th year. And since the circumference of the head shrinks in age,

the nose becomes even more prominent. But this need not be so. Preventive surgery can stop such a development. Plastic surgeons know that a scar on the lege. Professor Jabka makes use of this fact to counter the excessive growth of the nose, especially in women, by minor surgery at the age of between 30 and 40.

The operation creates a small scar and so retards the growth. The scar, incidentally, is on the inside and not visible.

The surgeon called on the national health service to bear the cost of such preventive surgery.

But plastic surgeons represented only one branch of medicine at the Congress. Others spoke on the preventive character of genetic counselling, prenatal diagnosis and modern obstetrics.

This does of course not apply to the 1950s with the thalidomide babies. We have still not overcome the thalidomide shock and the fear is that a similar incident could happen.

dering possibilities of preventing caries Dermatologists engaged in preventive medicine by warning against excessive subathing and improper use of sun lamps, both of which promote premature aging and can cause skin cancer.

> Justin Westhoff (Der Tagesspiegel, 16 September 1980)

discussion as part of the Therapy

A Week in Karlsruhe showed that

there are no firm standards of conduct

on one of the medical profession's

toughest jobs: the information to be

given to or with withheld from a cancer

that an incident of similar proportions is

Though certain medications have been suspected of causing malformations, the uspicion has not been confirmed.

An American study, for instance, surveyed the effects of various drugs on more than 80,000 pregnant women and a similar German study reviewed well over 10,000 pregnancies.

But these are still too few to arrive at a definite picture. This also shows how difficult and how costly it is (the American study cost many millions of dollars) to arrive at absolutely certain re-

The only thing women can do during pregnancy to reduce the risk to their babies as much as possible is to forgo all drugs not prescribed by a doctor.

Women should also forgo alcohol during pregnancy.

Professor Frank Majewski of the Institute for Human Genetics and Anthropology of Düsseldorf University told the delegates that alcohol is the most frequent cause of development disorders of

There are said to be between 200,000 and 300,000 alcoholic women of child bearing age in West Germany. Their progeny could have any number of malformations. In most cases the head is too small, development is hampered and there are conspicuous facial anomalies. These include shorter noses and reced-

There are also frequent heart disorders, joint anomalies and genital disoders.

Almost all children of alcone ers are mentally handicapped particularly true in the case of mothers who continue drink

According to Professor M estimated 1,800 children with a hol disorders are born in this every year. But since there are

The past few years have been by many research results that on

on the placenta which is parity the mother's body and party from the shedding of the she fertilised ovum. For the child to centa is the most important organaccounts for all the function di

The Münster meeting clean to strated that there is much main progress in the field of tetralogy in 70 per cent of malformation at 4 reasons are unknown. Then much to be done.

Konrad Müller-Christe (Hannoversche Allgemeine, & Septenty

this period was research into the paratively unknown era of Amb lic before Mohammed.

Although Arab culture reached apogee under Islam, Arab scholars now increasingly concentrating on: ancient Arabian empire of the Min. Sabeans and Himiarites in the soul the peninsula. The image of the k in history has changed considerally the past two decades - a prozest which von Wissmann played a vita;

(Frankfurter Allgemeins) für Deutschland, 17 Septembe

Royal Dutch are the secondlargest oil company in the world. Dutch tugs serve shipping on five oceans. The Dutch build port facilities along all those coastlines. Fokker Friendship airliners made in Holland ply short-

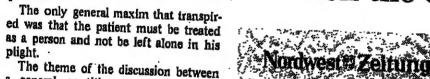
haul routes the world over.

Holland is too small for the Dutch.

Small wonder ABN, a Dutch bank, has branches in financial and trading

The doctor's dilemma: what to centres all over the world.

tell the cancer victim



vary from case to case.

person still in a position

vocabulary has displaced the word, and

we speak of "the departed", "gone to

rest", etc.
The general practitioner held that the

Days later, he told the patient that

combat his fear and uncertainty.

a general practitioner, a radiologist, a surgeon, a psychiatrist and an experito talk about it to a patient. He knows enced nurse was: "Truthfulness at the that there are many types of cancer; but sickbed - even with cancer patients? " the patient does not want to know about The actual problem was not "truth them. All he wants is an answer to the itself" - in other words, the matter-of-fact description of a medical condition - but question: Do I have cancer... must I

the emotional involvement of the doctor. Participants and the audience agreed that this required three major elements: the doctor must inform but he must not foist himself on the patient and must

He must tell the truth but - if necessary - not the whole truth. He must talk about death without calling it by name. But all this confronts the doctor him "speechless".

The unconscious fear of his own death in the face of the death of others makes the doctor stop at the door of a terminal case. Yet he does not enter the room - doctors, too, suppress death. The fact is that cancer patients are

visited less frequently than others. Cancer is a spectre of modern industrial society and rigid concepts of it

frequently stop people talking about it. No doctor, it turned out, finds it easy lung cancer. The only possible treatment was by medication, he said Dwing another visit, the doctor discussed therapy and its prospects. He and t patient agreed on a wait-and-set stift.

The patient, an artist, initially rest, by listening without replying But he understood and began to talk Full information was given in hit

therefore easier to bear. The surgeon said that doctor pare relations are frequently intensified at the patient is told of the diagnosis fact, it is not the patient but the down who is afraid of putting the tuth at the diagnosis.

The psychiatrist called on the media o inform the public that there is no such thing as cancer in general. There are only many forms of malignant tumours that vary in frequency and and open. Something to be borne in mist that very few cancer patients respond differently to therapy and that therefore the prospects of survival also The doctor, the psychiatrist said, is

The nurse earned the most specific was to call death by name. For the rest, our inform the patient who then turis me for an answer? For legal reason, hurse may not provide the informati "All I can do is put pressure on "

doctor has to develop a stable relation-"Information imparts new life, and ship of confidence with the patient, prehave been amazed time and again by serve the patient's independence and the illness makes the nation mature. She cited a leukaemia patient who s shortly before his death: "My last year a the disease was caused by malignant life has been the most important b cells and that there was a possibility of me." Klaus Dalliba

(Nordwest Zeitung, 15 September 199

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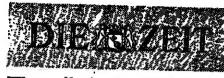


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SOCIAL WELFARE

Prostitutes' self-help plan for new life



E ven Hamburg's official tourism promotion brochure speaks of the city's prostitutes as if they were some sort of commodity:

"Those who need a girl for Pamour are best off on Herbert Street." The brochure goes on to tell visitors that they "rarely get it at the price they have bargained out in the Eros Centre. But you can have fun without trouble in the contact cafés"

This contempt for the prostitute is also evident in dealings with women who want to get out of prostitution and lcad a normal life.

Inhabitants and social workers of The Ark. Hamburg's self-administered home for former prostitutes, have experienced this time and again.

Instead of accepting the women's decision to start a new life as proof of moral strength, the city's welfare office intimates that they are unable to take their lives into their own hands.

Last December. The Ark moved into a derelict house in a Hamburg suburb. The women fixed the building, decorated their rooms and furnished a common room. Now they are working on a hobby room and a party basement.

There are five women to each storey where they share a kitchen and a bathroom. They cater for themselves.

In group discussions, the women learn that prostitution is not due to individual

ilot projects aimed at improving

begun in Berlin and Gütersloh.

committed to a home.

criminal at an above average rate.

bed, board and supervision.

battering in the first place.

Yet the preparation for such a career

in crime costs the taxpayer a monthly

DM3,000 to DM5,000 per institutional-

ised child: this is the monthly rate for

Berlin and Giltersloh now hope to use

this money more successfully. Fulltime

and honorary staff of the project want

to use counselling and, when necessary,

therapy to get at the root of the prob-

lems in the family that led to the child

The ultimate aim is to restore the fam-

19

protection for battered children have

The projects involve centres equipped

failure but that it is a problem of society

During their stay in The Ark they busy themselves trying to find an apartment and a suitable job.

The social workers don't consider themselves as some superior educators who want to rid their "clients" of all conspicuous traits and lead them back to "normal" life. They consider that the women can only build self confidence and independence by administering their new home on their own.

It was this concept that was presented to the Hamburg Welfare Authority as a basis for further financial assistance. But it met with little understanding.

The State Rehabilitation Agency wrote to The Ark that "former prostitutes would be overtaxed by the concept of a 'women's house' once they have opted out of their profession and are faced with the necessity of becoming integrated into normal life. Any reintegration of these women presupposes a certain stage of development that would take a long time to reach."

In their angry reply, the social workers told the authorities that they did not view the inhabitants of The Ark as clients and that it was not their intention to "integrate them into a normal

Instead, the idea was to lend them a hand in leading a life as they themselves

But the social workers and the authoritles are not only at odds regarding the concept. They also don't see eye to eye on the financing.

So far, The Ark has been financed by

making use of the controversial Section 72 of the Social Welfare Act which reads: "Persons who are hampered in participating in community life through special social difficulties are to be given assistance to overcome these difficulties if they are not capable of doing so from their own resources."

This section of the Welfare Act was originally meant to apply to the homeess, ex-prisoners, juvenile drug addicts.

Thus the inhabitants of The Ark like those of homes for battered women - are discriminated against as not being capable of forming part of the commu-nity, and this has had financial consequences: The agency pays a daily DM78.35 per inhabitant of The Ark, But the moment occupation drops below 80 per cent (there are 14 places at present), the budget no longer works. As a result. The Ark demands a fixed annual sum to be paid from the city budget.

Financing via Section 72 involves yet another problem: the social workers must write a special "social report" on every newly admitted tenant, describing the situation of the person concerned and making a development forecast.

But exactly this is contrary to their concept. They don't want to act as the long arm of the authorities because this would endanger the relationship of mutual confidence.

Moreover, many inhabitants of The Ark fear that the "social report" will brand them for the future.

The personal dossier can be handed from one government authority to

All this makes the women of The Ark special cases while the situation of prostitutes is simply "an extreme form of the man-woman relationship in our so-Werner Sökeland

(Die Zeit, 19 September 1980)

Rewards of sport

Beckenbauer leaves US on the crest fostering of a championship wave

ooking after a foster child o tough. Foster children who t stay with their own families are scarred by past experience.

Their great need of love an quently, their behavioural disc quire much patience by the parents.

Yet according to the Hamburgh T is forehead was bathed with sweat, no means an incalculable admit his face marked by the strain, and foster parents and children are small his hips he had a towel. Franz matched.

There can be no disputing the probably for the 20th time, that it was that foster children, all of what lough to say goodbyc. suffered setbacks, stand a belie de Beckenbauer's team, Cosmos, had just

with a foster family than in mission the North American football tions. Moreover, the foster family the molecular with a 3-0 victory over fits from the pride and plan at Lauderdale Strikers. Italian striker derives from the child's progress [Gorgio Chinaglia has formed two of The Youth Authorities] The Youth Authority stresses the goals but the fans and reporters number of satisfied foster was all crowding around Kalser Franz.

Proves the success of fostering Reckonbauer's smile disappeared only Hamburg is experimenting with the A German reporter said he could ways of finding foster homes. The let confident about his return to the state's senator for labour, youth michaeliga. Beckenbauer, straight-faced, cial affairs, Jan Ehlers, now washtied: "I'll have to play a lot better vertise in radio, television and press there."

bid to find more foster parents. But his critics don't think he'll have There are some 100 Hamburg the much trouble. dren hoping to benefit from the r German PA President Hermann Nou-

Some 2,000 children in this city larger, who saw the game and was live in foster homes. Another 600 larger, who saw the game and was live in foster homes. Another 600 larger, who saw the game and was live in foster homes. Another 600 larger, who saw the game and was live in foster homes. Another 600 larger, who saw the game and was live in foster to present the tophy, said: "Franz has shown everyone lat he has not forgotten how to play per cent) who — for one reason or complete the property of the particular team."

er — cannot live with their on! meback in the national team."

milies and must therefore be in the said matter of the said matt There is a clear trend now to inc. but he mustn't let them persuade him

tionalise children only if all other me to play anywhere but libero." ures such as educational omiselis: Libero is the term used to describe a group discussion or teaching by hom player played deep in midfield with the have failed and there are clear whate specific role of building up attacks.

Eighty per cent of Hamburg's hashtionalised children are older than ! The children for whom the city is kir ing for foster homes are also mostly school-going age, ranging between 7r.

disorders such as inability to commicate, aggression, anxiety or lack of a out again.

Hamburg's new drive is based 6 psychological study on the motivators. foster parents, the image of los up aggressions." parents and children and the loss

parents are motivated by their plessin having children around them. But Breit cial involvement and the desire to a child to achieve a more satisfying also play a major role,

What troubles foster parent most i the lack of public recognition.

They complain that the public is 12 familiar with their true motives and is it frequently assumes that the only ason they took on a child was linand.

According to the Hamburg authority such an assumption is untenable. money paid for a foster child's upkers is only just enough to cover expenses.

The new psychological study will all be used to cope with the dissatisfaction and place the same of the same

Müller, now playing for the Strikers, had to pull out of the game after 40 minutes with a muscle injury.

Hennes Welsweller, flve times manager of championship winning sides (Mönchengladbach three times, Coogne once and Cosinos) said that Beckenbauer need have no worries about returning to the Bundesliga. The apparent contradiction - praise

from others, self-criticism by Beckenbauer - becomes easier to unravel when one looks closer at Müller's words. Müller, who is rather chubbier but still lethal in the box, has put his finger on what Beckenbauer has tried to overlook. Beckenbauer has made too many

compromises about what position to

play in. Since he has been with Cosmos he has, with a few brilliant exception. played in midfield. A few weeks ago, when Beckenbauer played libero instead of the injured Brazilian Carlos Alberto, the New York Times wrote: "Now the New York fans

know what they have been missing for

But Beckenbauer is not so sure. He is so plagued by doubts about whether libero is his natural game that he reacts defensively to compliments.

Example: a reporter said it was obvious that he would play libero with his new club, Hamburg SV.

Beckenbauer: "Of course I would like. to. But this is a matter for the manager, Herr Zebec."

And Beckenbauer would not have played libero against Fort Lauderdale if Weisweiler had not gently persuaded

Weisweiler: "In the heat of the moment one says many things. Franz has proven that he is the better player."

for Herr Weisweiler again."

berto acquiesced.

CHON XING

Franz Beckenbauer

him to do so, even at the risk of a row

with Carlos Alberto, the team's usual li-

When Weisweiler told Alberto late in

the afternoon that he was dropped, Al-

berto at first refused to sit on the substi-

tutes' bench. It was not until the Cos-

mos bosses backed Weisweiler that Al-

But after the game he said: "I have

now two possibilities. Either to accept

the situation or to hit back. I have de-

cided for the second. I will never play

It was not surprising that Beckenbauer was twice beaten during Lauderdale attacks. He had such difficulties in the past too. Schwarzenbeck often had to clear up more situations behind Beckenbauer than the Kaiser's fans would be prepared to concede.

In Hamburg, he will have the support of Kaltz, Jakobs, Buljan and Groh if he should slip up.

Beckenbauer's incomparable qualities are now, as always, in attack. He only made one wrong pass in the final. He was the schemer, the play maker, the best man on the park.

Of course one has to see things in proportion. By Bundesliga standards the pace in the first half was slow, though it picked up considerably in the second.

Cosmos, despite all the work Weisweiler has put in, still cannot be compared with a leading Bundesliga team such as Bayern Munich or Hamburg SV.

Nonetheless, soccer is making a major breakthrough in the USA. German FA President Neuberger did not rule out the possibility of Fifa adopting the US 35yard offside rule and staging the 1990 World Cup in the US.

"And if Colombia cannot stage the 1986 finals, the Americans have said they will step in."

Cosmos paid 120,000 dollars win bonus for the final, Bernd Schuster the Cologne International midfielder whom Cosmos want to replace Beckenbauer with, could become a rich man in the US. Cosmos officials are now negotiating his transfer with Cologne.

Fears that Schuster would be lost to German football are misplaced. First, Neuberger intends to dictate tough terms to ensure he is released for international games. And second, the quality of the final showed that the Americans can produce quite a tasty brand of football themselves. Kurt Röttgen

(Die Welt, 23 September 1980)

International athletics ends on a brighter note

What looked like being the unhappy ending to an unhappy season ended up for the good after all, said Adrian Paulen, the Dutch President of the International Amateur Athletics Federation, after the eight-nation athletics cup in Tokyo.

At the same time it became clear that the criticism of the Japanese organisors, who dropped the points rating under pressure from the Soviet Union who feared defeat by the Americans, was based on false premises.

If the hosts had not accepted the Soviet demands, the Soviet team would not have appeared in Tokyo and Paulen would not have been able to say that "Moscow is still interested in cooperation in sport and does not intend to

It is completely irrelevant in this context that Russian fears of a lowering of their international standing following a defeat by the Americans were unfounded — sithough their attitude conforms to our image of the importance attached to sporting prowess in the East Blog.

After the Olympic boycott had split international sport, Tokyo's function was more in the realm of sport politics than of sport. And that function has been fulfilled, thanks to Japaness tolerance



and readiness to compromise. There now seems little danger of a split in the

It seems that the Soviets do not want to bear grudges. Boycott and counterboycott are now, one hears, to be forgotten. It must not necessarily be assumed that this is mere lip service. More than the boycotters from Canada, the USA. West Germany, Norway and Japan, the Soviets need to compete with the West. How else than through sport can they demonstrate the superiority of their sys-

even before Tokyo how seriously they took the continuation of sporting competition with the West. They took part in the decathlon international with West Germany in Westphalia at the beginning of September. This was already a sign that the fronts had softened.

Given this surprising change from confrontation to cooperation, we can all breathe a sigh of relief. Let us hope that it

(Suddenteshe Zeitung, 22 September 1980)

Bonn backs scheme to help battered children ily to the point where there is no lon-

to house children in groups. Finance is being provided by the federal, state and municipal authorities, including the Bonn Family Affairs Ministry, which ger any danger to the child and hence no necessity to have it institutionalised. alone is contributing DM3.3m.

In the past, assaulted children were The Youth Assistance Act, which has simply removed from the family - if so far been blocked by the conservatives, any action at all were taken. could provide a basis for such centres The new system is aimed at maintaining family stability.

There is no sign of red tape at the The pilot projects are intended for an Berlin centre. Since help in case of child initial three-and-a-half years. The intenbattering must be made available swiftly tion is to counter battering by the famiand be easily accessible, the staff work ly, which costs more lives than all ohilfrom 9a,m. to 8p.m. on normal weekdren's diseases put together, on a volundays, and round the clock Friday tary and non-penal basis. through Sunday. Institutionalised children frequently

But even after 8p.m. on weekdays turn to crime as soon as they are there is still an answering service in operation. Unfortunately, funds won't Physical mistreatment at home gives stretch to manning the telephone way to psychological neglect in the inthroughout the night. stitution. As a result, children become

In many cases, mere telephone counselling can be helpful. Desperate parents and children, friends and relatives, can be helped by giving them pointers on the public institutions that could be of assistance in any particular case.

Frequently, the six fulltime and nine honorary staff members are called out to help cope with a crisis.

Families already under the care of the centre and others that have had no dealings with it before see their last possibility in a desperate phone call. The calls are triggered by violent fighting, intended suicide, nervous breakdowns -

frequently in connection with alcohol

These crisis missions can take hours or, indeed, a whole day. Most people visit or phone the centre of their own accord.

Of the 70 families that have received intensive counselling so far, 55 reported on their own and 15 were sent by doctors or teachers.

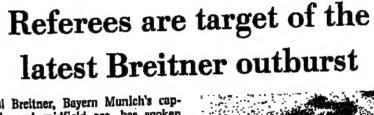
Of course, the centres try to encourage doctors and teachers to gain the families' confidence and so help them. The Berlin centre looks after 40 to 50 families at any given time - mostly by

telephone because guilt feelings prevent the people from showing up in person. Mostly, the acute danger to the child can be overcome after the first session of talks. But actual "treatment" takes

longer (sometimes up to two years). The Berlin centre was very recently augmented by a children's home with nine places in an old Berlin villa, Here, children for whom it would be too dangerous to stay at home live in a family type atmosphere with a maximum of two children per staff member. But only children whose parents have agreed are accepted and the parents have regular visiting rights.

Here, too, the ultimate aim is to restore the family and spare the child in- 1 of foster parents with the authorities. stitutionalisation. Willi Carl

(Vorwarts, 18 September 1980) (Stuttearter Nachrichten, 18 September 1980)



Many of them suffer from behand: Paul Breitner, Bayern Munich's cap-sorders such as inability to comme. This time, it is the referees that are

the target of his outburst. He says referees are "complete beginats", "actors", and "people with pent-

However, he concedes that the escalaparents' wishes regarding counselint | tion of trouble on the field is due to his According to the study, most is player colleagues rather than the re-

> tody practise cunning and fouls which Whenever Breitner says anything, the parks fly. Before this latest outburst an dustrated magazine published a series of verbal broadsides against the German

And the pictures showing Breitner and the national team manager, Jupp Derwall in a chummy pose after Bayern's championship victory earlier this year, are still fresh in the memory.

The picture was taken after Breitner had publicly spoken out against Derwall. Jupp Derwall has got over this now. He attributes Breitner's outbursts to his emperament and does not believe that they are his real convictions.

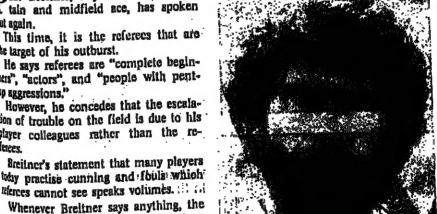
However, there is considerable doubt whather the referees who will soon be



take this generous view. They have been subjected to below the belt stracks totally without objectivi-

An appeal to the fairness of his col-

Horst Muller-Manz (Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 20 September 1980)



Paul Breitner (Photo: Horsimüller) looking into Breitner's behaviour will

leagues would be more in order than criticiting the men in black.

